

A new species of the genus *Irepacma* MORIUTI, SAITO & LEWVANICH, 1985 from Thailand

(Lepidoptera, Lypusidae)

by

ALEXANDR L. LVOVSKY

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Abstract: A new species of the moth genus *Irepacma* MORIUTI, SAITO & LEWVANICH, 1985 is described from Thailand. The moths were collected by Mr C. F. VAN BEUSEKOM on Luang plateau. The holotype and 2 paratypes of the new species are deposited in Naturalis Biodiversity Center in Leiden, the Netherlands. One paratype is deposited in the Zoological institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg.

Hitherto the genus *Irepacma* was represented by 22 species (MORIUTI, SAITO & LEWVANICH, 1985, 1989; WANG, 2006; WANG & WANG, 2011; YIN & WANG, 2014) distributed in China, Myanmar and Thailand. This genus is very similar to genus *Periacma* MEYRICK, 1894, but differs from the latter by having a dorso-proximal process of the valva that exceeds half the length of the valva or this process is absent in the male genitalia and by the absence of the apophyses anteriores in the female genitalia. Some species of this genus are very similar in general appearance and differ only by details of genitalia structures.

Irepacma luangi spec. nov.

Holotype ♂: Thailand, 1100 m, prov. Chiangmai, Luang plateau, at light, 11.VI.1968, C. F. BEUSEKOM leg. Gen. prep. No 73, A. LVOVSKY.

Paratypes 3 ♂♂, with the same labels, gen. prep. No 17625.

Description: Forewing length 6,5-7 mm, wingspan 14-15 mm. Antennae without cilia. Head yellow. Labial palpi yellow, only two-segmented in male. Forewing yellow with dark gray oblique stripe from costa to tornus. Another dark gray stripe along termen. A short fuscous streak along costa at base of the wing. Another fuscous streak near the cell and the third fuscous streak along dorsum margin from base to about 1/3 of wing-length. These streaks, except costal one, sometimes indistinct. Hindwing gray.

♂ genitalia (fig. 1): Uncus very small process. Gnathos very broad, rather narrowing to apex. Transtilla absent. Dorso-proximal process absent at the base of valva. Cucullus narrowing to base. Saccus broad with 2 sclerotized processes. Saccus triangular. Aedeagus with narrow coecum, without cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.

Differential diagnosis: The new species is close to *Irepacma meksongseei* MORIUTI, SAITO & LEWVANICH, 1985 from Thailand. It differs from the latter by the 2 bended sclerotized processes on the distal and proximal ends of saccus.

Distribution: Thailand, Chiangmai Province, Luang plateau.

Etymology: The species name is based on the type locality.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Dr. E. J. VAN NIEUKERKEN (Naturalis Biodiversity Center in Leiden, the Netherlands) for the opportunity to examine the specimens described in this paper. The study was performed in the frames of the state research project no. 01201351189 and financially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant no. 14-04-00770).

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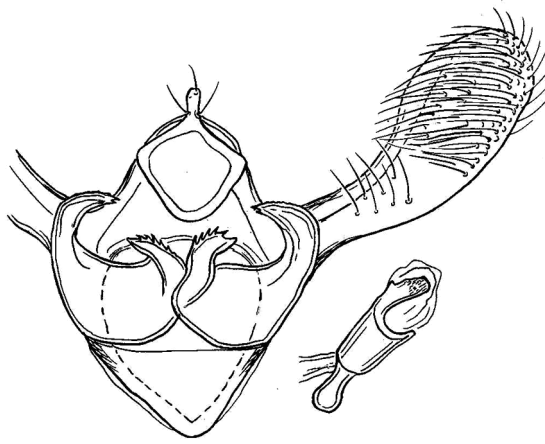


Fig. 1: *Irepacma luangi* spec. nov., holotype ♂.

Two new species of the genus *Periacma* MEYRICK, 1894 from Nepal

(Lepidoptera, Lypusidae)

by

ALEXANDR L. LVOVSKY

received 17.IV.2015

Abstract: Two new species of the moths genus *Periacma* MEYRICK, 1894 are described from Nepal. They are very similar in general appearance and differ only by details in genital structures. The holotypes and 28 paratypes of the new species are deposited in the „Zoologische Staatssammlung in München“, Germany (ZSM), four paratypes are deposited in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg (ZIN).

Hitherto the genus *Periacma* was represented by more than 80 species (MEYRICK, 1922; GAEDE, 1939; CLARKE, 1963; MORIUTI, SAITO & LEWVANICH, 1985, 1987; LVOVSKY, 1988; WANG, 2006; YIN & WANG, 2014) distributed from Russian Far East, Japan, Korea, China to India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. This genus is characterized by antennae without cilia, labial palpi only two-segmented in male, uncus and gnathos developed, transtilla absent, valva with a process at base of costa in the male genitalia; apophysis anterioris developed in the female genitalia.

Periacma katmanduella spec. nov.

Holotype ♂: Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 31.VII.1967, DIERL - SCHACHT leg., Gen. prep. No 33, A. LVOVSKY. ZSM.

Paratypes 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀: The same place as holotype, 31.VII.-5.VIII.1967, DIERL - SCHACHT leg.; 4 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀: Nepal, prov. Nr. 3, East Jubing, 1600 m, 20-23.VII.1964, W. DIERL leg. ZSM and ZIN.

Description: Forewing length 5,5-7,5 mm, wingspan 12-16 mm. Labial palpi yellow, with fuscous ring near apex in male. The same ring is situated at the end of second segment in female. Head and forewing yellow. Forewing with 2 oblique dark gray stripes: one from apex to tornus and another from costa to tornus. A small short dark gray touch in the middle of the cell, another longer dark gray streak under it in the fold. Hindwing light gray.

♂ genitalia (fig. 1): Uncus and gnathos broad and short. Apex of valva pointed. Sacculus is not longer than half of valva with short sclerotized process. Saccus with rounded apex. Aedeagus with 3 sclerotized short processes at apex and narrow coecum.

♀ genitalia (fig. 2): Ovipositor short, lamella antevaginalis well developed, antrum granulated, ductus seminalis near antrum, signum absent.

Differential diagnosis: The new species is close to *Periacma circumclusa* MEYRICK, 1922 from Assam. It differs from the latter by the female genitalia: the form of oblong and broad lamella antevaginalis and the absence of sclerotization plates in ductus bursae.

Distribution: Nepal, Kathmandu, Jubing.

Etymology: The species name is based on the type locality.

Periacma godavariella spec. nov.

Holotype ♂: Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 6.VI.1967, DIERL - FORSTER - SCHACHT leg., Gen. prep. No 32, A. LVOVSKY. ZSM.

Description: Forewing length 6,5 mm, wingspan 14 mm. Labial palpi yellow. Head and forewing yellow. Forewing with 2 oblique dark gray stripes: one from apex to tornus and another from costa to tornus. Dark gray streak in the fold under the cell. Hindwing light gray. The ♀ is unknown.

♂ genitalia (fig. 3): Uncus and gnathos broad and short. Apex of valva rounded. Sacculus is longer than half of valva with long sclerotized process. Saccus triangular with pointed apex. Aedeagus with 4 sclerotized processes at apex and in the middle.

Differential diagnosis: The new species is close to *Periacma katmanduella* spec. nov. It differs from the latter by the absence of a fuscous ring near apex of labial palpi; in male genitalia by the rounded apex of valva, longer process of sacculus, triangular saccus and 2 pointed processes in the middle of aedeagus.

Distribution: Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari.

Etymology: The species name is based on the type locality.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Dr. AXEL HAUSMANN (ZSM) for the opportunity to examine the specimens described in this paper. The study was performed in the frames of the state research project no. 01201351189 and financially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant no. 14-04-00770).

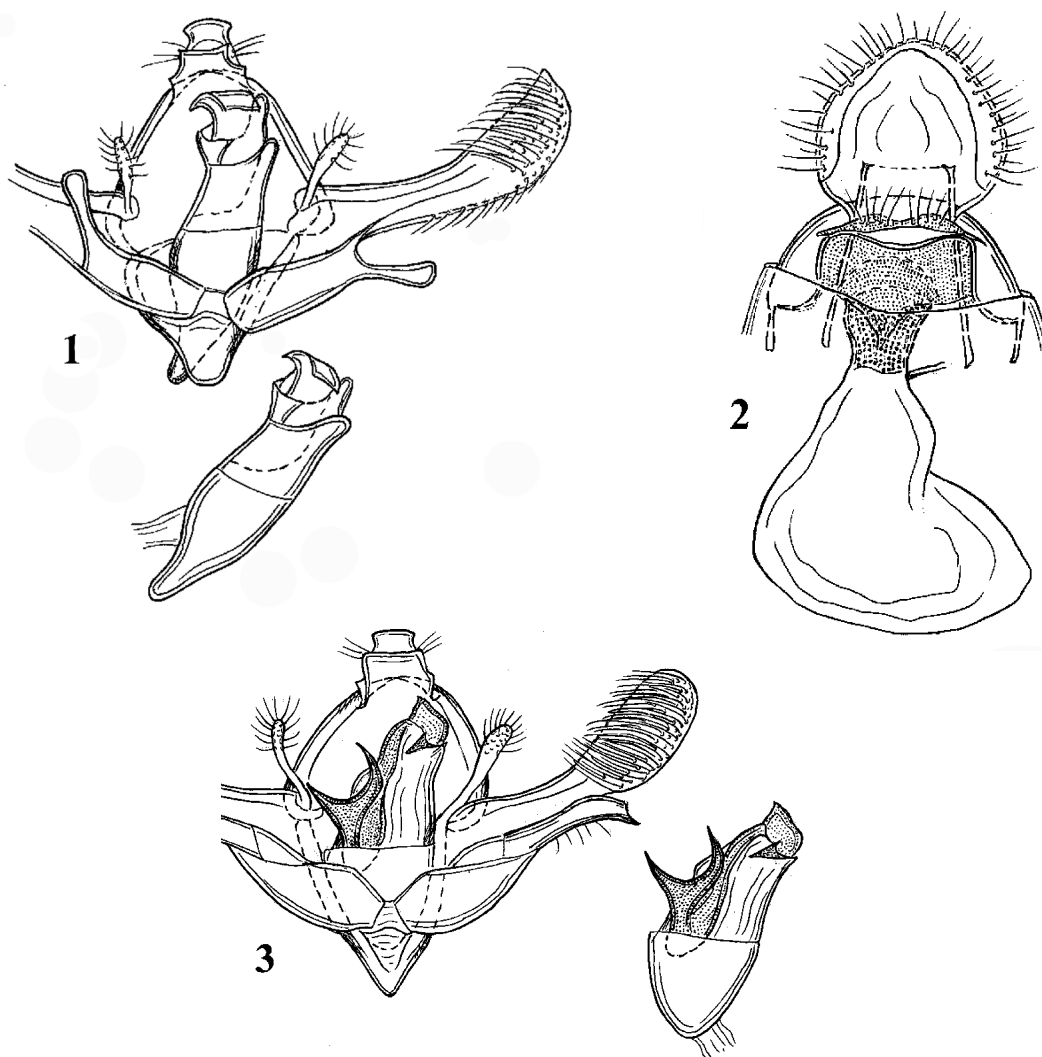
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- Fig. 1: *Periacma katmanduella* spec. nov., genitalia holotype ♂, Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 31.VII.1967, DIERL - SCHACHT leg., Gen. prep. No 33, A. LVOVSKY. ZSM.
- Fig. 2: *Periacma katmanduella* spec. nov., genitalia paratype ♀, Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 31.VII.1967, DIERL - SCHACHT leg., Gen. prep. No 17628, A. LVOVSKY. ZIN.
- Fig. 3: *Periacma godavariella* spec. nov., genitalia holotype ♂, Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, Godavari, 1600-1800 m, 6.VI.1967, DIERL - FORSTER - SCHACHT leg., Gen. prep. No 32, A. LVOVSKY. ZSM.